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2016 □ 6 □

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Pursuing a career is an essential part of adolescent development. "The adolescent becomes an adult when he __26__ a real job." To cognitive researchers like Piaget, adulthood meant the beginning of an __27__.

Piaget argued that once adolescents enter the world of work, their newly acquired ability to form hypotheses allows them to create representations that are too ideal. The __28__ of such ideals, without the tempering of the reality of a job or profession, rapidly leads adolescents to become __29__ of the non-idealistic world and to press for reform in a characteristically adolescent way. Piaget said: "True adaptation to society comes __30__ when the adolescent reformer attempts to put his ideas to work."

Of course, youthful idealism is often courageous, and no one likes to give up dreams. Perhaps, taken __31__ out of context, Piaget's statement seems harsh. What he was __32__, however, is the way reality can modify idealistic views. Some people refer to such modification as maturity. Piaget argued that attaining and accepting a vocation is one of the best ways to modify idealized views and to mature.

As careers and vocations become less available during times of __33__, adolescents may be especially hard hit. Such difficult economic times may leave many adolescents __34__ about their roles in society. For this reason, community interventions and government job programs that offer summer and vacation work are not only economically __35__ but also help to stimulate the adolescent's sense of worth.

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|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A) automatically | F) entrance | K) occupation |
| B) beneficial | G) excited | L) promises |
| C) capturing | H) existence | M) recession |
| D) confused | I) incidentally | N) slightly |
| E) emphasizing | J) intolerant | O) undertakes |

□□□

The robotics revolution is set to bring humans face to face with an old fear

- man-made creations as smart and capable as we are without a moral compass. As robots take on ever more complex roles, the question naturally __26__: Who will be responsible when they do something wrong? Manufacturers? Users? Software writers? The answer depends on the robot.

Robots already save us time, money and energy. In the future, they will improve our healthcare, social welfare and standard of living. The __27__ of computational power and engineering advances will __28__ enable lower-cost in-home care for the disabled, __29__ use of driverless cars that may reduce drunk-and distracted-driving accidents and countless home and service-industry uses for robots, from street cleaning to food preparation.

But there are __30__ to be problems. Robot cars will crash. A drone(无人机) operator will __31__ someone's privacy. A robotic lawn mower(割草机) will run over a neighbor's cat. Juries sympathetic to the __32__ of machines will punish entrepreneurs with company-crushing __33__ and damages. What should governments do to protect people while __34__ space for innovation?

Big, complicated systems on which much public safety depends, like driverless cars, should be built, __35__ and sold by manufacturers who take responsibility for ensuring safety and are liable for accidents. Governments should set safety requirements and then let insurers price the risk of the robots based on the manufacturer's driving record, not the passenger's.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A) arises | F) eventually | K) preserving |
| B) ascends | G) interfere | L) programmed |
| C) bound | H) invade | M) proximately |
| D) combination | I) manifesting | N) victims |
| E) definite | J) penalties | O) widespread |

□□□

Let's say you love roller-skating. Just the thought of __26__ on your roller-skates brings a smile to your face. You also know that roller-skating is excellent exercise. You have a __27__ attitude toward it.

This description of roller-skating __28__ the three components of an attitude: affect, cognition, and behavior. You love the activity; it's great fun. These feelings __29__ the affective or emotional component; they are an important ingredient in attitudes. The knowledge we have about the object constitutes the cognitive component of an attitude. You understand the health __30__ that the activity can bring. Finally, attitudes have a behavioral component. Our attitudes __31__ us to go outside to enjoy roller-skating.

Now, we don't want to leave you with the __32__ that these three components always work together __33__. They don't; sometimes they clash. For example, let's say you love pizza (affective component); however, you

have high cholesterol and understand (knowledge component) that eating pizza may be bad for your health. Which behavior you're your attitude result in, eating pizza or __34__ it? The answer depends on which component happens to be stronger. If you are walking past a pizza restaurant at lunchtime, your emotions and feelings probably will be stronger you're your knowledge that pizza may not be the best food for your health. In that instance, you have pizza for lunch. If you are at home trying to decide where to go for dinner, however, the knowledge component may __35__, and you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| A) avoiding | F) improves | K) primarily |
| B) benefits | G) inquiring | L) prompt |
| C) highlight | H) perfectly | M) specifications |
| D) illustrates | I) positive | N) strapping |
| E) impression | J) prevail | O) typical |

2016 □ 12 □

□□□

Small communities, with their distinctive character - where life is stable and intensely human - are disappearing. Some have __26__ from the face of the earth, others are dying slowly, but all have __27__ changes as they have come into contact with an __28__ machine civilization. The merging of diverse peoples into a common mass has produced tension among members of the minorities and the majority alike.

The Old Order Amish, who arrived on American shores in colonial times, have __29__ in the modern world in distinctive, small communities. They have resisted the homogenization __30__ more successfully than others. In planting and harvest times one can see their bearded men working the fields with horses and their women hanging out the laundry in neat rows to dry. Many American people have seen Amish families with the men wearing broad-brimmed black hats and the women in long dresses, in railway or bus __31__. Although the Amish have lived with __32__ America for over two and a half centuries, they have moderated its influence on their personal lives, their families, communities, and their values.

The Amish are often __33__ by other Americans to be relics of the past who live a simple, inflexible life dedicated to inconvenient out-dated customs. They are seen as abandoning both modern __34__ and the American dream of success and progress. But most people have no quarrel with the Amish for doing things the old-fashioned way. Their conscientious objection was tolerated in wartime. For after all, they are good farmers who __35__ the virtues of work and thrift.

A. accessing

F. perceived

K. survived

B. conveniences

G. practice

L. terminals

C. destined

H. process

M. undergone

D. expanding

I. progress

N. universal

E. industrialized

J. respective

O. vanished

□□□

It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions. Good, sound science depends on __26__, experiments and reasoned methodologies. It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. It requires one to take risks and experience failures. But good science also requires __27__ understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation.

Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public __28__ and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is __29__ and understandable to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to __30__ scientific knowledge into our public communications.

Too many people in this country, including some among our elected leadership, still do not understand how science works or why robust, long-range investments in research vitally matter. In the 1960s, the United States __31__ nearly 17% of discretionary(□□□□□□) spending to research and development, __32__ decades of economic growth. By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single __33__. This occurs at a time when other nations have made significant gains in their own research capabilities.

At the University of California (UC), we __34__ ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its contribution to improving our world. To __35__ the development of science from the lab bench to the marketplace, UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas.

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|---------------|----------------|------------|
| A. arena | F. hasten | K. indulge |
| B. contextual | G. hypotheses | L. inertia |
| C. convincing | H. impairing | M. pride |
| D. devoted | I. incorporate | N. reaping |
| E. digits | J. indefinite | O. warrant |

□□□

The tree people in the Lord of the Rings - the Ents - can get around by walking. But for real trees, it's harder to uproot. Because they're literally rooted into the ground, they are unable to leave and go __26__.

When a tree first starts growing in a certain area, it's likely that the __27__ envelope - the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on - suits it. Otherwise, it would be unable to grow from a seedling. But as it __28__, these

conditions may change and the area around it may no longer be suitable for its __29__.

When that happens, many trees like walnuts, oaks and pines, rely __30__ on so-called "scatter hoarders," such as birds, to move their seeds to new localities. Many birds like to store food for the winter, which they __31__ retrieve.

When the birds forget to retrieve their food - and they do sometimes - a seedling has a chance to grow. The bird Clark's nutcracker, for example, hides up to 100,000 seeds per year, up to 30 kilometers away from the seed source, and has a very close symbiotic(□□□) relationship with several pine species, most __32__ the whitebark pine.

As trees outgrow their ideal __33__ in the face of climate change, these flying ecosystem engineers could be a big help in __34__ trees. It's a solution for us - getting birds to do the work is cheap and effective - and it could give __35__ oaks and pines the option to truly "make like a tree and leave."

A. ages
B. breathing
C. climatic
D. elsewhere
E. exclusively

F. forever
G. fruitful
H. habitats
I. legacy
J. notably

K. offspring
L. replanting
M. subsequently
N. vulnerable
O. withdraws

2017 □ 6 □

□□□

After becoming president of Purdue University in 2013, Mitch Daniels asked the faculty to prove that their students have actually achieved one of higher education's most important goals: critical thinking skills. Two years before, a nationwide study of college graduates had shown that more than a third had made no __26__ gains in such mental abilities during their school years. Mr. Daniels needed to __27__ the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families. After all, the percentage of Americans who say a college degree is "very important" has fallen __28__ in the last 5-6 years.

Purdue now has a pilot test to assess students' critical thinking skills. Yet like many college teachers around the U.S., the faculty remain __29__ that their work as educators can be measured by a "learning __30__" such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason. However, the professors need not worry so much. The results of a recent experiment showed that professors can use __31__ metrics to measure how well students do in three key areas: critical thinking, written communication, and quantitative literacy.

Despite the success of the experiment, the actual results are worrisome, and mostly __32__ earlier studies. The organizers of the experiment concluded that far fewer students were achieving at high levels on critical thinking than they were doing for written communication or quantitative literacy. And that conclusion is based only on students nearing graduation.

American universities, despite their global __33__ for excellence in teaching, have only begun to demonstrate what they can produce in real-world learning. Knowledge-based degrees are still important, but employers are __34__ advanced thinking skills from college graduates. If the intellectual worth of a college degree can be __35__ measured, more people will seek higher education - and come out better thinkers.

A. accurately
B. confirm
C. demanding
D. doubtful
E. drastically

F. justify
G. monopolized
H. outcome
I. predominance
J. presuming

K. reputation
L. significant
M. signify
N. simultaneously
O. standardized

□□□

Half of your brain stays alert and prepared for danger when you sleep in a new place, a study has revealed. This phenomenon is often __26__ to as the "first-night-effect". Researchers from Brown University found that a network in the left hemisphere of the brain "remained more active" than the network in the right side of the brain. Playing sounds into the right ears (stimulating the left hemisphere) of __27__ was more likely to wake them up than if the noises were played into their left ear.

It was __28__ observed that the left side of the brain was more active during deep sleep. When the researchers repeated the laboratory experiment on the second and third nights they found the left hemisphere could not be stimulated in the same way during deep sleep. The researchers explained that the study demonstrated when we are in a __29__ environment the brain partly remains alert so that humans can defend themselves against any __30__ danger.

The researchers believe this is the first time that the "first-night-effect" of different brain states has been __31__ in humans. It isn't, however, the first time it has ever been seen. Some animal __32__ also display this phenomenon. For example, dolphins, as well as other __33__ animals, shut down one hemisphere of the brain when they go to sleep. A previous study noted that dolphins always __34__ control their breathing. Without keeping the brain active while sleeping, they would probably drown. But, as the human study suggest, another reason for dolphins keeping their eyes open during sleep is that they can look out for __35__ while asleep. It also keeps their physiological processes working.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A. classified | F. inherent | K. referred |
| B. consciously | G. marine | L. species |
| C. dramatically | H. novel | M. specifically |
| D. exotic | I. potential | N. varieties |
| E. identified | J. predators | O. volunteers |

□□□

Let's all stop judging people who talk to themselves. New research says that those who can't seem to keep their inner monologues(□□) in are actually more likely to stay on task, remain __26__ better and show improved perception capabilities. Not bad, really, for some extra muttering.

According to a series of experiments published in the Quarterly Journal of

Experimental Psychology by professors Gary Lupyan and Daniel Swignley, the act of using verbal clues to __27__ mental pictures helps people function quicker.

In one experiment, they showed pictures of various objects to twenty __28__ and asked them to find just one of those, a banana. Half were __29__ to repeat out loud what they were looking for and the other half kept their lips __30__. Those who talked to themselves found the banana slightly faster than those who didn't, the researchers say. In other experiments, Lupyan and Swignley found that __31__ the name of a common product when on the hunt for it helped quicken someone's pace, but talking about uncommon items showed no advantage and slowed you down.

Common research has long held that talking themselves through a task helps children learn, although doing so when you've __32__ matured is not a great sign of __33__. The two professors hope to refute that idea, __34__ that just as when kids walk themselves through a process, adults can benefit from using language not just to communicate, but also to help "augment thinking".

Of course, you are still encouraged to keep the talking at library tones and, whatever you do, keep the information you share simple, like a grocery list. At any __35__, there's still such a thing as too much information.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. apparently | F. focused | K. spectators |
| B. arrogance | G. incur | L. trigger |
| C. brilliance | H. instructed | M. uttering |
| D. claiming | I. obscurely | N. volume |
| E. dedicated | J. sealed | O. volunteers |

2017 □ 12 □

□□□

In the past 12 months, Nigeria has suffered from a shrinking economy, a sliding currency, and a prolonged fuel shortage. Now, Africa's largest economy is facing a food crisis as major tomato fields have been destroyed by an insect, leading to a nationwide shortage and escalating prices.

The insect, Tutaabsoluta, has destroyed 80% of farms in Kaduna, Nigeria's largest tomato-producing state, leading the government there to declare a state of __26__. The insect, also known as the tomato leaf miner, devastates crops by __27__ on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks. It __28__ incredibly quickly, breeding up to 12 generations per year if conditions are favorable. It is believed to have __29__ in South America in the early 1900s, and later spread to Europe before crossing over to sub-Saharan Africa.

In Nigeria, where tomatoes are a staple of local diets, the insect's effects are devastating. Retail prices for a __30__ of tomatoes at local markets have risen from \$0.50 to \$2.50. Farmers are reporting steep losses and a new \$20 million tomato-paste factory has __31__ production due to the shortages.

Given the moth's ability also to attack crops like pepper and potatoes, Audu Ogbah, Nigeria's minister of agriculture, has warned that the pest may "create serious problems for food __32__" in the country. Ogbah says experts are investigating how to control the pest's damage and prevent its spread, which has gone largely __33__ until now.

Despite being the continent's second-largest producer of tomatoes, Nigeria is __34__ on \$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports every year, as around 75% of the local harvest goes to waste thanks to a lack of proper storage facilities. A further __35__ in local supplies is yet another unwelcome setback to the industry.

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|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. dependent | F. halted | K. reproduces |
| B. embarking | G. handful | L. security |
| C. emergency | H. multitude | M. terror |
| D. feeding | I. originated | N. unchecked |
| E. grazes | J. reduction | O. untouched |

□□□

The Pacific island nation of Palau has become home to the sixth largest marine sanctuary in the world. The new marine reserve, now the largest in the Pacific, will __26__ no fishing or mining. Palau also established the world's first shark sanctuary in 2009.

The tiny island nation has set aside 500,000 square kilometres - 80 percent - of its maritime __27__, for full protection. That's the highest percentage of an __28__ economic zone devoted to marine conservation by any country in the world. The remaining 20 percent of the Palau seas will be reserved for local fishing by individuals and small-scale __29__ fishing businesses with limited exports.

"Island __30__ have been among the hardest hit by the threats facing the ocean," said President Tommy Remengesau Jr. in a statement. "Creating this sanctuary is a bold move that the people of Palau recognise as __31__ to our survival. We want to lead the way in restoring the health of the ocean for future generations."

Palau has only been an __32__ nation for twenty years and has a strong history of environmental protection. It is home to one of the world's finest marine ecosystems, with more than 1,300 species of fish and 700 species of coral.

Senator Hokkons Baules, lead __33__ of the Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act, said the sanctuary will "help build a __34__ future for the Palauan people by honoring the conservation traditions of our past". These include the centuries-old custom of "bul", where leaders would call a temporary stop to fishing for key species in order to give fish __35__ an opportunity to replenish(□□).

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. allocate | F. exclusive | K. solitary |
| B. celebrities | G. independent | L. spectacle |
| C. commercial | H. indulge | M. sponsor |
| D. communities | I. permit | N. stocks |
| E. essential | J. secure | O. territory |

□□□

Many European countries have been making the shift to electric vehicles and Germany has just stated that they plan to ban the sale of vehicles using gasoline and diesel as fuel by 2030. The country is also planning to reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050, __26__ a shift to green energy in the

country. Effectively, the ban will include the registration of new cars in the country as they will not allow any gasoline __27__ vehicle to be registered after 2030.

Part of the reason this ban is being discussed and __28__ is because energy officials see that they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not __29__ a large portion of vehicle emissions. The country is still __30__ that it will meet its emissions goals, like reducing emissions by 40% by 2020, but the __31__ of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as ejected.

Other efforts to increase the use of electric vehicles include plans to build over 1 million hybrid and electric car battery changing stations across the country. By 2030, Germany plans on having over 6 million charging stations __32__. According to the International Business Times, electric car sales are expected to increase as Volkswagen is still recovering from its emissions scandal.

There are __33__ around 155,000 registered hybrid and electric vehicles on German roads, dwarfed by the 45 million gasoline and diesel cars driving there now. As countries continue setting goals of reducing emissions, greater steps need to be taken to have a __34__ effect on the surrounding environment. While the efforts are certainly not __35__, the results of such bans will likely only start to be seen by generations down the line, bettering the world for the future.

A. acceptance

F. futile

K. noticeable

B. currently

G. hopeful

L. powered

C. disrupting

H. implemented

M. restoration

D. eliminate

I. incidentally

N. skeptical

E. exhaust

J. installed

O. sparking

2018 □ 6 □

□□□

Scientists scanning and mapping the Giza pyramids say they've discovered that the Great Pyramid of Giza is not exactly even. But really not by much. This pyramid is the oldest of the world's Seven Wonders. The pyramid's exact size has __26__ experts for centuries, as the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing stones" that originally covered it were __27__ long ago. Reporting in the most recent issue of the newsletter "AERAGRAM," which __28__ the work of the Ancient Egypt Research Associates, engineer Glen Dash says his team used a new measuring approach that involved finding any surviving __29__ of the casing in order to determine where the original edge was. They found the east side of the pyramid to be a __30__ of 5.5 inches shorter than the west side.

The question that most __31__ him, however, isn't how the Egyptians who designed and built the pyramid got it wrong 4,500 years ago, but how they got it so close to __32__. "We can only speculate as to how the Egyptians could have laid out these lines with such __33__ using only the tools they had," Dash writes. He says his __34__ is that the Egyptians laid out their design on a grid, noting that the great pyramid is oriented only __35__ away from the cardinal directions (its north-south axis runs 3 minutes 54 seconds west of due north, while its east-west axis runs 3 minutes 51 seconds north of due east) - an amount that's "tiny, but similar," archeologist Atlas Obscura points out.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. chronicles | F. maximum | K. puzzled |
| B. complete | G. momentum | L. remnants |
| C. established | H. mysteriously | M. removed |
| D. fascinates | I. perfect | N. revelations |
| E. hypothesis | J. precision | O. slightly |

□□□

Did Sarah Josepha Hale write "Mary's Little Lamb," the eternal nursery rhyme(□ □) about a girl named Mary with a stubborn lamb? This is still

disputed, but it's clear that the woman __26__ for writing it was one of America's most fascinating __27__. In honor of the poem's publication on May 24, 1830, here's more about the __28__ author's life.

Hale wasn't just a writer, she was also a __29__ social advocate, and she was particularly __30__ with an ideal New England, which she associated with abundant Thanksgiving meals that she claimed had "a deep moral influence." She began a nationwide __31__ to have a national holiday declared that would bring families together while celebrating the __32__ festivals. In 1863, after 17 years of advocacy including letters to five presidents, Hale got it. President Abraham Lincoln, during the Civil War, issued __33__ setting aside the last Thursday in November for the holiday.

The true authorship of "Mary's Little Lamb" is disputed. According to the New England Historical Society, Hale wrote only part of the poem, but claimed authorship. Regardless of the author, it seems that the poem was __34__ by a real event. When young Mary Sawyer was followed to school by a lamb in 1816, it caused some problems. A bystander named John Roulstone wrote a poem about the event, then, at some point, Hale herself seems to have helped write it. However, if a 1916 piece by her great-niece is to be trusted, Hale claimed for the __35__ of her life that "some other people pretended that someone else wrote the poem".

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. campaign | F. inspired | K. reputed |
| B. career | G. latter | L. rest |
| C. characters | H. obsessed | M. supposed |
| D. features | I. proclamation | N. traditional |
| E. fierce | J. rectified | O. versatile |

□□□

When Elon Musk says that his new priority is using artificial intelligence to build domestic robots, we should look forward to the day in admiration.

Mr. Musk is a guy who gets things done. The founder of two tech companies, Tesla Motors and SpaceX, is bringing electric vehicles to mass market and __26__ humans to live on other planets. This sounds like so much hot air, but the near \$13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has __27__ comes from practical achievements rather than hypothetical ones.

A lot of clever people are __28__ about artificial intelligence, fearing that robots will one day become so __29__ that they'll murder all of us. These fears are mostly __30__: as with hysteria about genetic modification, we humans are generally wise enough to manage these problems with speed and care.

And just think of how wonderful it would be if you had a live-in robot. It could, __31__, be like having a babysitter and a nurse rolled into one - or, if

that required __32__ intelligence beyond the power of Mr. Musk's imagined machine, at least someone to chop the carrots, wash the car and mow the lawn. Once purchased and trained, this would allow the __33__ user to save money and time, freeing up __34__ space in our busy lives to read a good book.

That is why we welcome Mr. Musk's latest __35__, and wish him well. As long as robots add to the sum of human happiness, reduce suffering, and create time to read world-class journalism, we should be their fans. Especially since journalism is one job robots will never do.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. amassed | F. exaggerated | K. reward |
| B. casual | G. extravagant | L. smart |
| C. emotional | H. generously | M. sphere |
| D. enabling | I. misleading | N. terrified |
| E. eventually | J. precious | O. venture |

2018 □ 12 □

□□□

Just off the coast of Southern California sits Santa Cruz Island, where a magical creature called the island fox __26__. A decade ago, this island's ecosystem was in __27__. Wild pigs attracted golden eagles from the mainland, and those flying __28__ crashed the fox population. So the Nature Conservancy launched a __29__ war against the pigs, complete with helicopters and sharp shooters.

And it worked. Today, federal agencies are pulling the island fox from the Endangered Species List. It's the fastest-ever recovery of a mammal, joining peers like the Louisiana black bear as glowing successes in the history of the Endangered Species Act.

But the recovery of Santa Cruz Island isn't just about the fox. The Nature Conservancy has __30__ war on a multitude of invasive species here, from sheep to plants to the __31__ Argentine ant. "Our philosophy with the island has always been, 'OK, __32__ the threats and let the island go back to what it was'," says ecologist Christina Boser. And it appears to be working. Native plants are coming back, and the fox once again bounds about carefree.

But keeping those foxes from harm will occupy Boser and her colleagues for years to come. You see, humans are still allowed on Santa Cruz Island, and they bring dogs. So Boser has to vaccinate her foxes against various diseases. "We're obligated to keep a pulse on the population for at least five years after the foxes are delisted," says Boser. That includes tagging the foxes and __33__ their numbers to ensure nothing goes wrong.

This is the story of the little fox that has come back, and the people who have __34__ their lives to protecting it. This is the story of wildlife conservation in the age of mass __35__.

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|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| A) aggressive | F) dwells | K) monitoring |
| B) chaos | G) extinction | L) predators |
| C) configuration | H) fierce | M) remove |
| D) declared | I) hinders | N) tempt |
| E) dedicated | J) mammal | O) underlying |

□□□

Surfing the Internet during class doesn't just steal focus from the educator; it also hurts students who're already struggling to __26__ the material. A new study from Michigan State University, though, argues that all students - including high achievers - see a decline in performance when they browse the Internet during class for non-academic purposes.

To measure the effects of Internet-based distractions during class, researchers __27__ 500 students taking an introductory psychology class at Michigan State University. Researchers used ACT scores as a measure of intellectual __28__. Because previous research has shown that people with high intellectual abilities are better at __29__ out distractions, researchers believed students with high ACT scores would not show a __30__ decrease in performance due to their use of digital devices. But students who surfed the web during class did worse on their exams regardless of their ACT scores, suggesting that even the academically smartest students are harmed when they're distracted in class.

College professors are increasingly __31__ alarm bells about the effects smartphones, laptops, and tablets have on academic performance. One 2013 study of college students found that 80% of students use their phones or laptops during class, with the average student checking their digital device 11 times in a __32__ class. A quarter of students report that their use of digital devices during class causes their grades to __33__.

Professors sometimes implement policies designed to __34__ students' use of digital devices, and some instructors even confiscate(□□) tablets and phones. In a world where people are increasingly dependent on their phones, though, such strategies often fail. One international study found that 84% of people say they couldn't go a day without their smartphones. Until students are able to __35__ the pull of social networking, texting, and endlessly surfing the web, they may continue to struggle in their classes.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| A) aptitude | F) grasp | K) raising |
| B) eradication | G) legacy | L) resist |
| C) evaluated | H) minimize | M) significant |
| D) evaporated | I) obscure | N) suffer |
| E) filtering | J) obsess | O) typical |

□□□

In what's probably the craziest headline I've ever written, I've reported

that __26__ in livestock protection are happening with scientists painting eyes on the butts of cows. The experiment is based upon the idea that farmers who're protecting their herd from lions would shoot and kill lions in an effort to protect their livestock. While this makes a lot of sense, it results in many lion deaths that __27__ would have been unnecessary. Researchers in Australia have been __28__ and testing a method of trickery to make lions think they are being watched by the painted eyes on cow butts.

This idea is based on the principle that lions and other __29__ are far less likely to attack when they feel they are being watched. As conservation areas become smaller, lions are increasingly coming into contact with human populations, which are expanding to the __30__ of these protected areas.

Efforts like painting eyes on cow butts may seem crazy at first, but they could make actual headway in the fight for conservation. "If the method works, it could provide farmers in Botswana - and __31__ - with a low-cost, sustainable tool to protect their livestock, and a way to keep lions safe from being killed." Lions are __32__ ambush(□□) hunters, so when they feel their prey has __33__ them, they usually give up on the hunt. Researchers are __34__ testing their idea on a select herd of cattle. They have painted half of the cows with eyes and left the other half as normal. Through satellite tracking of both the herd and the lions in the area, they will be able to __35__ if their psychological trickery will work to help keep farmers from shooting lions.

A) advances
B) boundaries
C) challenging
D) currently
E) determine

F) devising
G) elsewhere
H) nevertheless
I) otherwise
J) predators

K) primarily
L) retorted
M) spotted
N) testimonies
O) wrestle



2016 年 6 月

□□□ 26-35 OKHJA NEMDB

□□□ 26-35 ADFOC HNJKL

□□□ 26-35 NIDCB LEHAJ

2016 年 12 月

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2017 年 6 月

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2017 年 12 月

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2018 年 6 月

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2018 年 12 月

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